Patent Claims:

1. Method for determining the magnetic flux in at least one inductive component, in particular actor component (1), which is electrically drivable by way of an electronic actuation or driver stage (3) by means of a drive signal (6), by evaluation and adjustment of a measuring signal induced by the magnetic flux of the inductive component using an electronic measuring device (4), and the magnetic-flux-responsive measuring signal (5) measured at the inductive component is actively maintained at a substantially constant value by means of the measuring device or the electronic actuation or the driver stage (3), and the time (t_1, t_c) is determined during which the drive signal is triggered, which acts on the inductive component with production of the measuring signal, and the measuring signal can be one signal or more signals out of the group of
   - voltage prevailing at the inductive component,
   - magnetic flux in the inductive component, or
   - measuring signal of a measuring element (2) to determine the magnetic flux.

2. Method as claimed in claim 1,
   c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the time t_c between the enabling time t_0 and the disabling time t_1 of the drive signal (6) is determined by means of an analog circuit arrangement, and the time t_c is made available as electric signal (20) for further processing operations.

3. Method as claimed in claim 1 or 2,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that one controller or a controller for each component is provided, the correcting variable of which acts on the electronic actuation or the driver stage, with the drive signal being formed, and with the current being used by the inductive component in particular as a drive signal.

4. Method as claimed in at least any one of the preceding claims,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the time or the time signal (20) is used as the controlled variable for the control.

5. Method as claimed in at least any one of the preceding claims,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the inductive component is an electromagnetic actuator.

6. Method as claimed in at least any one of the preceding claims,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the inductive component is an analog-controlled solenoid valve within an electrohydraulic system, in particular an electronic brake system.

7. Electronic circuit arrangement for determining the magnetic flux or the inductance of an inductive actor component which implements especially the method as claimed in at least any one of claims 1 to 6,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d by a measuring device (4)

which comprises at least a signal input and a signal output (54), with the signal input being connected electrically to the inductive component (1) or a measuring element (2), and with the output providing an electric signal which contains information as a function of time required to completely discharge the magnetic energy stored in the inductive actor component, at a substantially constant voltage.

8. Circuit arrangement as claimed in claim 7, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the signal output of the measuring device (4) is sent as an actual value to a control circuit (7), the controlled variable (8) of which is the current through the inductive component.

9. Circuit arrangement as claimed in claim 6 or 7, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the actor component is driven by means of a pulse-width-modulated current driver (3).

10. Implementation of the method as claimed in at least any one of claims 1 to 5 or the circuit arrangement according to at least any one of claims 7 to 9 in a method for the calibration or mechanical adjustment or calculation of a drive current, in particular the opening current, of at least one electromagnetically drivable actuator for controlling the flow G(ΔP,I,KG) of a fluid responsive to the differential pressure, in which the indicator of the influencing of the pressure caused by the actuator can be determined in advance by the intensity of the electric actuation of the actuator even without the use of pressure sensors, in which one or more actuator-related

characteristic curves or parameters KG_{ind} for the actuator are taken into account so that by means of these parameters a nominal flow G can be adjusted in a defined fashion in dependence on the current intensity I, and in which the actuator-related parameters are established automatically without using pressurizations (differential pressure $\Delta P = 0$) of the actuator.